

100101 1010101 1010101

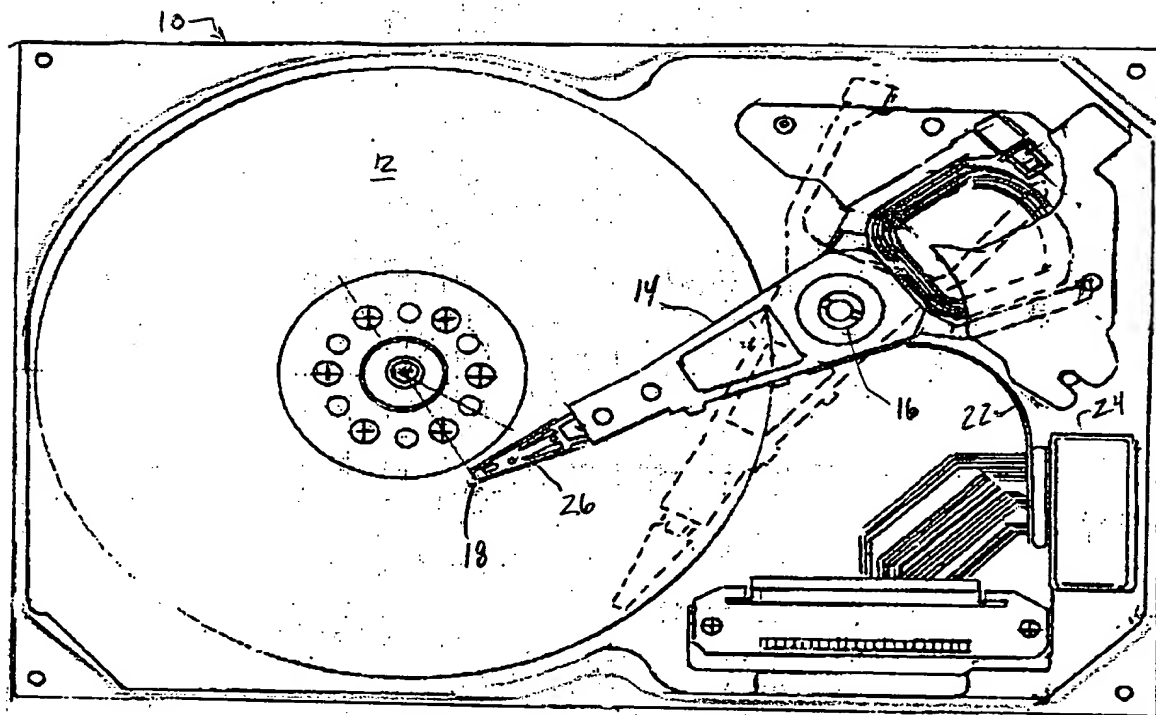


FIG. 1

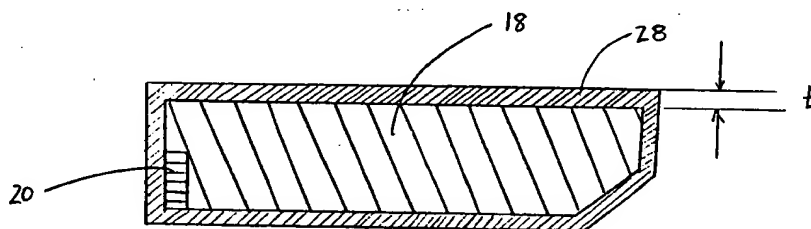


Fig. 3

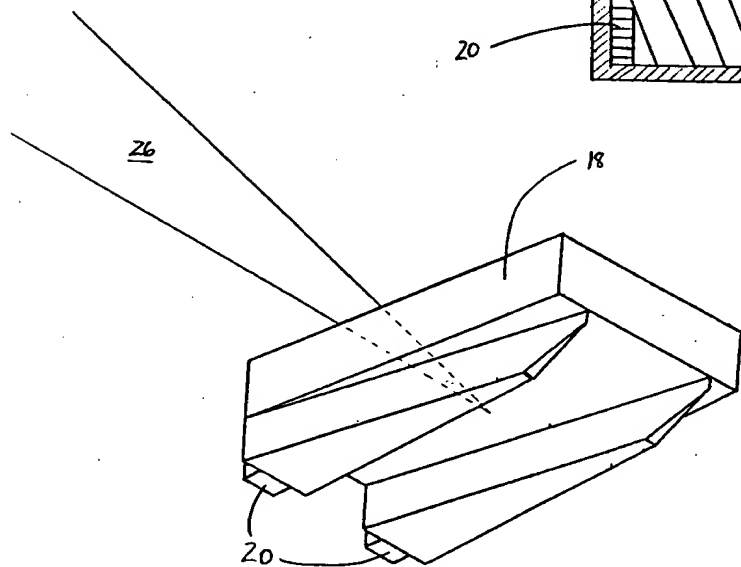


Fig. 2

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single row. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. The x-axis for all histograms is the number of non-zero elements, ranging from 0 to 120. The y-axis represents the frequency, with a maximum value of 10. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector x contains more non-zero elements as n increases.

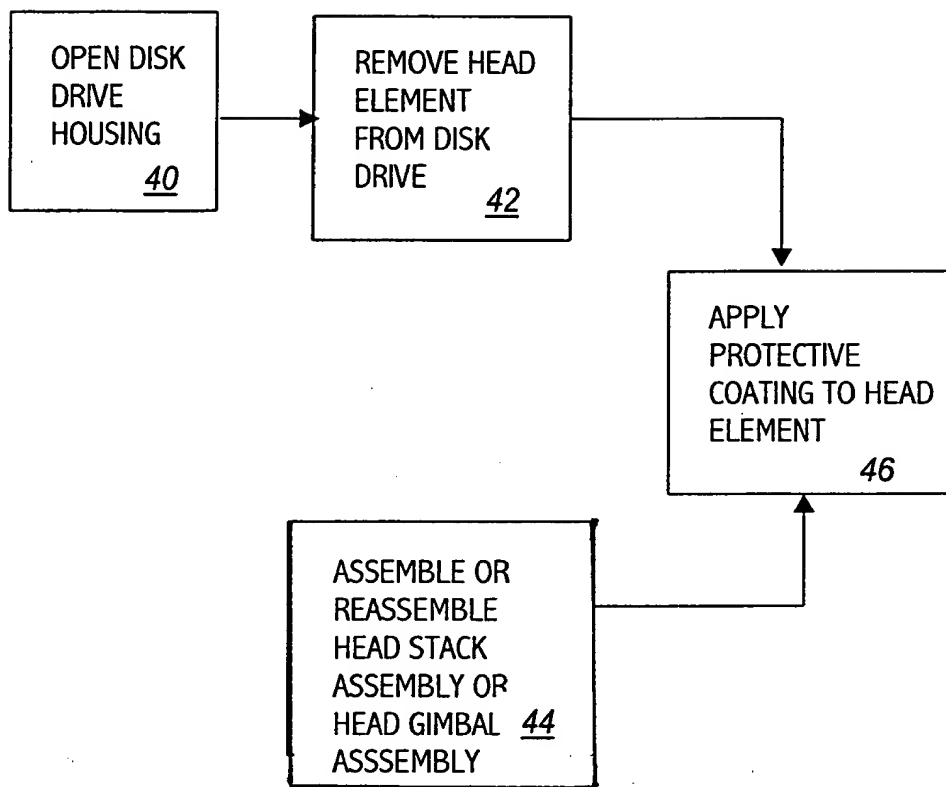


FIG. 4

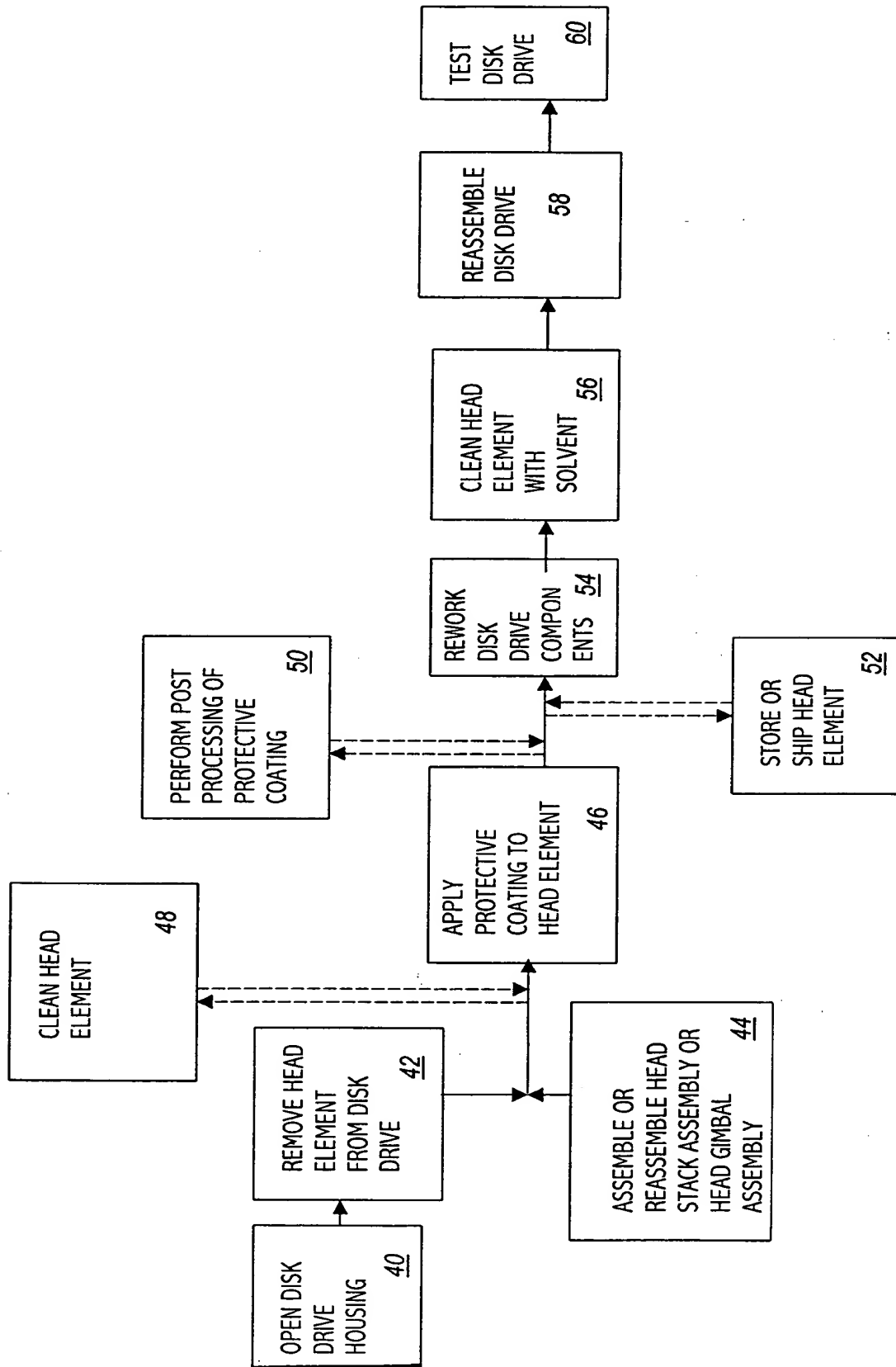


FIG. 5